

## THE AMERICAN NILE.

SUCH IS THE GREAT RIO GRANDE, WITH ITS VAGARIES.

It is a River of Freakish Habits and Must Be Seen More Than Once to Be Understood—Flows Mainly Underground, but at Times There Is a Torrent on Top.

"It's a river 1,500 miles long, measured in its windings," said the man from New Mexico, speaking of the Rio Grande. "For a few miles, at its mouth, light draft steamers run up from the gulf of Mexico. Above that it doesn't float a craft except at ferries. In the old days, when New Mexico was a province of Spain, the people along the river didn't even have ferryboats, and the only way they had of getting across was by fording. For this purpose a special breed of large horses was reared to be kept at the fords. When the river was too high for these horses to wade across, travelers camped on the bank and waited for the waters to subside. Now there are bridges over the river at the larger Rio Grande towns, and in other places rope ferries and rowboats are the means of crossing.

"In times of low water a stranger seeing its current for the first time would be apt to think slightly of the Rio Bravo del Norte, as the New Mexicans love to call the great river. Meandering in a small part of a very wide channel, he would see only a little muddy stream, for ordinarily nine-tenths of the Rio Grande is underground, the water soaking along toward the gulf through the sands beneath its channel. The valley, bounded everywhere to left and right by mountains or foothills, is sandy, and the water, percolating the sands down to hard pan, spreads out on each side so that it may always be found anywhere in the valley by digging down to the level of the river's surface. For the greater part of the year the river above ground flows swift and muddy, narrowing as it swirls round a sand bar and widening over shallows. But the thing that strikes the stranger most queerly is its disappearance altogether for reaches, many miles in length, of its channel, which, except, it may be, for a water hole here and there, is as dry as Sahara. The river is keeping right along about its business, however, and where a rock reef or clay bed blocks its subterranean current it emerges to the surface and takes a fresh start above ground, running as a big stream which, farther down, may lose itself in the sands again.

"It is when the floods come down that the Rio Grande shows why it requires so big a channel for its all the year round use and demonstrates that if the waterway were even wider it would be an advantage to residents along its banks. It is fed by a watershed of vast area and steep descent, which in times of rain and melting snows precipitates the waters rapidly into the channel. In June, when the snow melts on the peaks about its headwaters in Colorado and northern New Mexico, and later in the summer, when heavy showers and cloudbursts are the order of the day, the Rio Grande overflows its banks, deluging wide tracts of valley and sometimes carving a new channel for itself, changing its course for miles. Where the valley is unusually wide and sandy, as below Isleta and in the Merilla valley, the old channels in which the river used to flow are plainly indicated in the landscape.

"No one who has seen the great river in flood is likely to forget the positive ferocity it seems to display as its waters sweep all before them, and woe to the man or beast who is overtaken by them! The flood arrives without warning. The sky may be clear above when the traveler, leisurely jogging across the wide channel, hears his wagon wheels grate upon the sand with a peculiar sound. It means that the waters are stirring the sands beneath him, and then, if he knows the river, he lashes his horse, making at all speed for the nearest bank, and lucky he is if he reaches it safe. The chances are that before he gets there he hears the roaring of waters up the channel and sees them coming down toward him with a front like a wall, rolling forward and downward as if over a fall, with a rising flood behind. Many a man and whole wagon trains have been overwhelmed in this way, and buried in sands or cast away on desert banks, no human eye has ever seen them again.

"The great river has its pleasing and romantic aspect, so fascinating that it is a saying among people who live in its valley that 'whoever drinks of its waters and departs will come again to seek them.' Like the Nile, the Rio Grande enriches the soil of its valley to the point of inexhaustible fertility. Along its banks in New Mexico are fields that for two centuries have been cultivated yearly, yielding great crops, and they are as productive today as when they first were tilled. Irrigating canals, called acequias madras (mother ditches), convey water from the river to be distributed through little gates to the fields of the valley, which it both waters and enriches. A trip along the river reveals a succession of pictures of a primitive civilization of the old Spanish-American type. Adobe villages, with small, flat-roofed houses built about antique churches, and the spacious houses of the vicios, or great men; orchards, vineyards, wheatfields and grazing cattle are all features of the scenery of the Rio Grande, the American Nile."—New York Sun.

The fortifications of Sevastopol, which caused the allies so much trouble during the six months' defense of the fortress by the Russians, were at first very weak, and military experts say the town might have been taken by a vigorous bombardment and assault during the first few days of the siege. The ignorance of the allied generals in regard to the strength of the works caused a delay which the Russians improved by making the defenses almost impregnable.

## WHAT WOMEN LIKE.

Their Style of Newspaper Work—Their Clothes and Ornaments.

There are a great many women writing for the newspapers now and especially for the women's department of newspapers, where what women particularly care for is supposed to be exploited, but it would be interesting to know how many women writers are really candid in their work and how many write up to a mere theory of what interests their sex. Men and clothes are supposed to be the chief objects



EVENING WRAP.

of consideration, and perhaps as far as clothes are concerned there is some show of reason. Men and women alike wish to look well, for it increases their self respect as well as the respect of other persons. It is certainly true, however, that many women will take as much pains to look pretty and attractive for women as they will for men. It is to be doubted if any man can ever wholly make up to a woman for the slights and disesteem of her own sex. A man is clumsy and may be hoodwinked in a thousand harmless ways without ever suspecting it, but women's intuitions are keen, and while fully appreciating the power of beauty it is usually some sterling quality that attracts them to each other. It is ever so much nicer, after all, to be liked for what one really is than for what one seems to be and more comfortable, too, for one is in no danger of being found out.

As for nice clothes, they speak for themselves, and both men and women appreciate them. To look one's best is always desirable and makes one also feel and act one's best, while to spend all one's time and thought on one's wardrobe is arant folly.

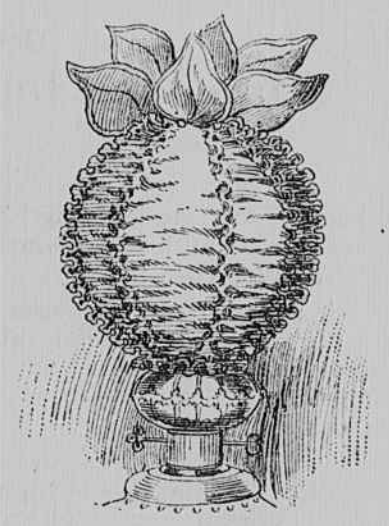
A picture is given of a large, full evening wrap which completely covers the costume. It is of white satin having a faintly tinted flower design upon it. The front is straight and has full length ravers of green velvet, which also form a square collar. Ten large rhinestone buttons ornament the revers. The loose back forms a large wattleau plait. The medall collar is of velvet, lined with tulle. The ample sleeve is gathered at half length to form a balloon. The garment is lined with pale green satin. JUDIE CHOLLET.

## FASHIONABLE FANCY WORK.

Poker Work Highly Esteemed—Embroidery on Cambric Skin.

The prettiest of all fashionable fancy work is the Roumanian and Hungarian embroidery in colored cottons. The patterns are heavy and conventional and are worked in solid effects on a cream or ecru ground. Table covers and bureau scarfs are the chief examples of this kind of embroidery, which may be washed and is extremely durable, more than can be said of most of the fancy work over which women spend their time and eyesight.

Poker work, which has long held a high position in the esteem of Parisian amateur decorators, is now becoming known here.



LAMP SHADE.

It is used for the ornamentation of wood, ivory and leather articles, the design being burned on the surface by means of a red-hot point. The outfit is simple, and the effects produced are charming, provided the pattern chosen is a suitable one and the worker accustomed to using her tool. A few lessons from a good instructor will suffice for anybody who is interested enough in the art to give earnest attention to it, for it is not necessary that the worker should originate her designs. She can find patterns specially drawn for the purpose or can adopt any of the many decorations to be found in the pages of art periodicals. Leather book covers, bags and leather covered boxes, wooden tables, screens and picture frames are all favorite objects for receiving this style of decoration.

Embroidered cambric skin is a novelty for bags, handkerchiefs and similar articles. A small chamber handkerchief embroidered with gold and having a gilded fastening and handle is very pretty, while tobacco pouches embroidered in silks are appropriate gifts to smokers.

A fresh fancy in tablecloths shows a series of slits cut near the edge, through which ribbons are run and tied in bows at the corners.

An illustration is given of a globe shaped lamp shade. It is made of orange gauze, shirred lengthwise, and round the top is a border of leaves formed of Nile green gauze. These leaves must be pushed well away from the top of the chimney if the lamp is lighted. JUDIE CHOLLET.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

The Lively Game of the Flying Key—The Persian Horse—Not Fond of Water.

Jenny Lind's One In Ten.

"Is John Cobble within?"  
"Yes, sir; he is."  
"Can he mend a shoe?"  
"Aye, master—two."  
Here a nail and there a nail,  
Tick tack too.  
Hammer in and hammer out,  
That's how we do,  
With a tick tack, tick tack!  
Call again at two.

But I am not going to tell you merely how to play hunt the slipper because, of course, you all know that noisy, lively frolic, which just suits the small boys and girls who are young enough and romps enough to enjoy scrambling about on the floor and may as well sit down there as anywhere else, but to their elders, who do not care for quite such a mad game, I am going to tell of the flying key, a good game, closely related to our hunt the slipper, and, as such, much delighted in by French and German youngsters at their parties.

The key, which must be a small one, is slipped on to a long length of string into a loose ring, which all the players hold with both hands. One player, of course, hides the key in her palm at starting, but no one must know who it is that has it. The searcher stands in the center, and, of course, his or her business is to find out who has the key, and everybody else's business is to put him or her on a false track, and uttering exclamations such as "Hide it!" "Hold it fast!" anxiously and shuffling their hands up and down, pretending to pass the key to their bustling neighbor, who also sends it along, or appears to be doing so.

The searcher pounces on one pair of hands, then on another, crying, "Who has got my cupboard key?" "Not I, sir—nor I," is the answer, and whoever is pounced upon must open wide both hands for a moment, then may clutch the cord again, perhaps when she feels the key slipped in her fingers by a neighbor, while poor searcher is perhaps calling wildly on the other side of the ring, "Who has got my cupboard key?" and, pouncing on another pair of empty hands, to hear a laughing "Not I, sir—nor I!" Try next door." When it is found, the player who had it becomes searcher in turn, and the searcher in turn takes the vacant place in the ring.

## The Persian Horse.

Persian horses are to be admired and liked, says Mrs. Bishop in "Journeys in Persia." She tells that their beauty is a source of constant enjoyment, and they are almost invariably gentle and docile. It is in vain to form any resolution against making a pet of one of them. Concerning her own horse, Boy, she says:

Boy insists on being petted and his enticing ways are irresistible. He is always tethered in front of my tent with a rope long enough to give him considerable liberty, and he took advantage of it the very first day to come into the tent and make it apparent that he wanted me to divide a lemon with him. Grapes were his preference; then came cucumbers, bread and biscuits. Finally he drank milk out of a soup plate. He comes up to me and puts down his head to have his ears rubbed, and if I do not attend to him at once, or if I cease attending to him, he gives me a gentle but admonitory thump. I dine outside the tent, and he is tied to my chair and waits with wonderful patience for the odds and ends, only occasionally rubbing his nose against my face to remind me he is there.

## Not Fond of Water.

It is said that the Eskimos dislike water very much. Therefore they hardly ever wash themselves, and when they do so their toilet is rough and ready. If their feet get wet, they change their boots at once, as the extreme cold of the climate renders their feet icy and their boots stiff after a dip in the water. No doubt this also is the reason why they so seldom enjoy the luxury of a wash. So, too, they cannot swim, and even if they could, the accomplishment would be useless, since the cold water would freeze them in no time. When an Eskimo mamma thinks her infant needs a little polishing up, she uses her tongue!

## Jenny Lind's One In Ten.

The friend in need that is the friend indeed usually does good by stealth. That seems to have been the way with Jenny Lind, the famous singer. She was always opening her purse to help the poor and distressed. Often she was seen to leave her house for the purpose apparently of paying a visit, but really with the object of tracing out cases of hardship and relieving them. Many times her friends warned her that she was liable to make mistakes and be imposed upon. "Ah," she would answer on such occasions, "if I help ten and one is worthy, I am satisfied."

## The Buffalo's Ball.

The Animals all went out to tea. For the Buffalo gave a ball. He invited the smiling Chimpanzee And the surly Dog and all. The Elephant, too, was a guest to be, But the Frog was considered too small.

The Goose came flying the country through; The Horse, with his friendly neigh; The Iceland Cat was invited, too, And the Jackal from over the way, But nobody thought of the Kangaroo, So he laughingly kept away.

The Lion, of course, was located there, And the Moorhen—beautiful thing!— With her nest and her plump young fair; The Nightingale came to sing, And of Oxen two—such a pretty pair!— And the Paradise Bird on the wing.

The Quail had come from his leafy home, The Rat with his curling tail; The Seal had slipped through the wreathing foam; The Tortoise was looking pale; The Unicorn, who loved to roam, Had promised he would not fail.

The Viper, because of his venomous sting, Was not invited at all; Nor the Whale, being such an enormous thing, So wonderfully stout and tall. The excellent Yellowbird, rather hoarse, Said he'd "only looked in to call," And the Zebra was late because he, of course, Came last to the Buffalo's ball.

## The Childhood of Genius.

As far as I have studied the childhood of genius it commonly shows itself less in performance than in character, and, alas, not agreeably. The future genius is often violent, ferocious, fond of solitude, disagreeable in society.

The great Da Guesclin, the scourge of the English invaders of France, was a most odious boy. His parents had to make him dine at a table apart. He was rude, furious, a bully; he beat every boy he could lay hands on; he ran away from home; he led companies of peasant children against other companies; he was the terror of the neighborhood and the ugliest page as he became "the ugliest knight in France." This was the boyhood of a great military genius; the boyhood it was of a little savage.

Scott's childhood was noisy. He yelled old poems at the top of his voice. He loved the lonely hills. He read forever, when he was not wandering alone, and he remembered anything that he read. He was a dreamer, a teller of romances to himself. He delighted in fighting, as did Keats. He studied everything except his books. His enthusiasm for poetry made a lady recognize him for a genius at the age of 6, but his father thought he would end as a strolling fiddler.

Napoleon, again, was sullen, lonely, a dreamer, and always "spoiling for a fight," like Da Guesclin.

Unluckily, sullen, dreamy, pugnacious boys are not at all uncommon. They do not become Scotts—not that he was sullen—nor Da Guesclins nor Napoleons nor Byrons—for Byron, too, was a passionate, lonely, morbid kind of boy, with terrible fits of temper. His early poems were trash.

Shelley's early poems were trash. Scott's were as almost any clever school-boy can write, and there is no promise at all in Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers."—Andrew Lang in North American Review.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST from Elizabeth S. Funke, Z. T. Obenchain et al., executed to James H. H. Figgat, trustee, on the 19th day of September, 1893, which is of record in the county clerk's office of Roanoke county, and also of a decree entered by the circuit court of Botetourt on the 2nd day of June, 1896, in the case of Reigel, Scott & Co. vs. Z. T. Obenchain, as substituted trustee in the trust deed aforesaid, I will, on the 6TH DAY OF MARCH, 1897, offer for sale at public auction, in front of the Roanoke city courthouse, at 12 m. the following property, which was conveyed by the deed of trust aforesaid to wit: A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Midway and Vale streets, thence southeast 83 degrees west 120 feet to a point, thence south 83 degrees east 120 feet to Midway street, thence south 7 degrees west 120 feet to the beginning, and known as lots 8, 9 and 10, in section 10 of the lands of the Midway Land Company, and also the improved property, beginning at the southwest corner of Midway street south 7 degrees west 80 feet to a point, thence north 83 degrees west 120 feet to an alley, thence along same 7 degrees east 80 feet to Vale street, and along same south 83 degrees east 120 feet to the beginning, being lots 13 and 14, of section 6.

The above mentioned lots have on them good—room houses, and will be sold each separately, and also two lots which are unimproved, and will also be sold each separately.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash and the residue in one and two years from date, with interest, the purchaser giving bonds for deferred instalments of purchase money secured by a deed of trust on the property. The sale to be subject to the confirmation of the circuit court of Botetourt county.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. SIMMONS, Substituted Trustee.

JOHN E. PECK, Auctioneer.

Clerk's office of Botetourt Circuit Court, February 1, 1897, Edgel, Scott &amp; Co. vs. Z. T. Obenchain, in chancery.

The above required bond of Jas. E. Simmons as substituted trustee in above cause has been given with good security.

J. W. MATHENY, Clerk.

POCAHONTAS COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, That the stockholders of the Pocahontas Coal Company in general meeting of the company held at Roanoke, Virginia, on the 28th day of January, 1897, the said company being out of debt, ordered a reduction of the capital stock of the said company to \$800,000, making the par value of the shares of the capital stock \$200.00 per share, and in carrying such reduction of the capital stock into effect, ordered, among other things, a dividend of \$27.50 per share out of the capital stock of the company, payable on the 14th day of May, 1897, at the office of the company in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, to the shareholders of record on the 28th day of January, 1897, on the production and surrender of the certificates of stock in exchange for new certificates showing the amount of the reduced capital of the company.

M. C. JAMESON, President.  
Roanoke, Va., January 28th, 1897.  
1 20 1 a w 3 m

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of two decrees of the hustings court of Roanoke, Va., entered on the 26th day of June, 1896, and on the 14th day of January, 1897, in the chancery cause of Dennis, Truitt & Co. vs. W. J. and L. Blair, Jr., et al., the undersigned special commissioner appointed by said decrees will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the courthouse at 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897, the following described real estate:

First, Beginning at a point on the south side of Woodland avenue 140 feet west of Fourth street, thence with Woodland avenue south 74 degrees 56 minutes west 40 feet to a point on the same, thence south 15 degrees west 120 feet to an alley, thence with said alley north 74 degrees 55 minutes east 30 feet to a point on same, thence north 15 degrees east 120 feet to the beginning, known as lot 3, section 3, map of Woodland Park Land Company, with an unfinished house thereon.

Second, Beginning at a point on the south side of Woodland avenue 100 feet west of Fourth street, thence with Woodland avenue south 74 degrees 55 minutes west 40 feet to a point on same, thence

## LEGAL NOTICES.

south 15 degrees west 120 feet to an alley, thence with said alley north 74 degrees 55 minutes east 40 feet to a point on same, thence north 15 degrees east 120 feet to the beginning and known as lot 4, section 3, map of the Woodland Park Land Company, with an unfinished house thereon.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, balance in two equal payments six and twelve months respectively, evidenced by interest-bearing bonds of the purchaser. Title to property retained until all the purchase money paid and deed ordered by court.

PERCY MOIR,

Special Commissioner,  
I, S. S. Brooke, clerk of the hustings court for the city of Roanoke, Va., do certify that Percy Moir special commissioner, has given bond as required by decree in the above cause of Dennis, Truitt & Co. vs. W. J. and L. Blair, Jr., et al., Given under my hand this 18th day of January, 1897.

S. S. BROOKE, Clerk.

1 19 law 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Improved Real Estate.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated 22d day of September, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the hustings court for the city of Roanoke, Virginia, in deed book No. 47, page 151, whereby T. L. Bandy and others conveyed the real estate hereinafter referred to, and more fully described in the said deed to which reference is hereby made, to the undersigned trustee, to secure a certain bond or obligation of T. L. Bandy, J. T. Bandy and B. Y. Bandy, to the Iron Belt Building and Loan Association, of Roanoke, Va.; and default having been made therein, and being directed by said beneficiary so to do, the undersigned trustee will, on MONDAY, 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 12:15 o'clock p. m., proceed to sell on the premises in Roanoke city, Va., at public auction, to the highest bidder, a certain lot of land, with a desirable dwelling house and other improvements thereon, beginning at a point on the north side of Center street, or Second avenue n. w., in the city of Roanoke, Va., 120 feet east from Third street, and measuring in front on Center street 40 feet, and extending back of that width 130 feet to an alley; being known and designated as parts of lots Nos. 11 and 12 of section 32, according to the map of Rogers, Fairfax & Houston addition to the city of Roanoke, Va.

TERMS: Cash. There is due on said bond \$706.29, as of January 23, 1897.

H. S. TROUT, Trustee.

1 14 td

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST executed December 14, 1845, by Frank D. Carper and recorded in the clerk's office for the hustings court for Roanoke city, Va., in deed book 100, page 260, conveying the hereinafter described property to the undersigned in trust to secure a certain debt therein named, and whereas default has been made in the payment of a portion of said debt and being requested so to do by the holder of the notes secured by said deed, I will on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., at the front door of the courthouse for said city, sell at public auction all that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of Wells street (now Third avenue n. e.), No. 112 125 feet 6 inches east of Commonwealth avenue, thence north 15 degrees 46 minutes east 100 feet to an alley, thence with said alley easterly 37 feet to a point, thence south 15 degrees 46 minutes west 100 feet to Wells street (now Third avenue n. e.), thence with Wells street (or Third avenue) west 37 feet to the beginning.

TERMS—Cash sufficient to pay costs of sale, including a trustee's commission of 5 per cent., and five notes for \$20 each, with interest from the 17th day of August, September, November and December, 1896, and January, 1897, respectively, and the sum of \$1,660, payable as follows: \$20 on the 17th of February, 1897, and the same amount payable on the 17th of each consecutive month thereafter for a period of 82 months, and the residue payable one year from the day of sale. All deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of the purchaser and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold.

JAMES P. WOODS, Trustee.

TEUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE

Improved Real Estate.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated the 1st day of June, 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the hustings court of the city of Roanoke, Va., in deed book No. 77, page 294; whereby P. F. Van Miller and wife conveyed the real estate hereinafter referred to, and more fully described in the said deed to which reference is hereby made, to the undersigned trustee, to secure a certain bond or obligation of P. F. Van Miller to the Iron Belt Building and Loan Association, of Roanoke, Va.; and default having been made therein, and being directed by said beneficiary so to do, the undersigned trustee will, on MONDAY, 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., proceed to sell in front of the courthouse in Roanoke city, Virginia, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a certain lot of land, with a desirable dwelling house and other improvements thereon, beginning at a point on the south side of Norfolk avenue, in the city of Roanoke, Va., and measuring in front on Norfolk avenue 40 feet, and extending back of that width 130 feet to an alley; being known and designated as lot No. 3, of section No. 3, according to the map of Edgewood addition, to the city of Roanoke, Va.

TERMS: Cash. There is due on said bond \$338.80, as of January 23d, 1897.

H. S. TROUT, Trustee.

1 14 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Improved Real Estate.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated 1st day of July, 1895, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the hustings court for the city of Roanoke, Va., in deed book No. 28, page 267; whereby Wm. J. Cummings and wife conveyed the real estate hereinafter referred to, and more fully described in the said deed to which reference is hereby made, to the undersigned trustees, to secure a certain bond or obligation of W. J. Cummings to the Iron Belt Building and Loan Association, of Roanoke, Va.; and default having been made therein, and being directed by said beneficiary so to do, the undersigned trustees will, on MONDAY, 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., proceed to sell in front of the courthouse in Roanoke city, Va., at public auction, to the highest bidder, a certain lot of land, with a desirable dwelling house and other improvements thereon, beginning at a point on the north side of Dale avenue, in the city of Roanoke, Va., 160 feet east from Flicker street, and measuring 26 feet front on Dale avenue 40 feet, and extending back of that width 130 feet to an alley; being known and designated as lot No. 15, of section 9, according to the map of

## LEGAL NOTICES.

Belmont Land Company's addition to the city of Roanoke, Va.

TERMS: Cash. There is due on said bond \$1,167.88, as of January 23d, 1897.  
H. S. TROUT,  
C. A. McHUGH, Trustees.

1 14 td

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a decree entered in the hustings court of the city of Roanoke on the 9th day of January, 1897, in the chancery cause therein pending of S. D. Ferguson against the Vinton Land Improvement Company and others, I will on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, in front of the courthouse of the city of Roanoke at 12 o'clock m., offer for sale at public auction the following property:

All that certain farm situated in the county of Roanoke adjacent to the town of Vinton, and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the west side of a county road 20 feet east of a cabin, thence south 15 degrees and 40 minutes west two hundred and sixty-nine and thirty-three hundredths feet to a stake in a corner of an old rock fence, thence south 63 degrees and 57 minutes east twenty-six hundred and forty and two hundredths feet to a stake in a fence corner fifteen feet east of a large red oak tree, thence south two degrees and 24 minutes east nine hundred and eleven and ninety-two hundredths feet to two stones, thence north eighty degrees and twenty-seven minutes east four hundred and seventy-three and sixty-four hundredths feet to a stake in a fence corner, thence south eleven minutes east south of degree 11 east, six hundred and eighty-six and fifty-four hundredths feet to a stake in a fence corner, thence south 76 degrees 36 minutes east 173.99 feet to a stake in a fence corner, thence north 27 degrees 34 minutes east 602.94 feet to a stake in a fence corner, thence south 72 degrees 4 minutes east 701.83 feet to a stake in a fence corner near a white oak, thence south 7 degrees 20 minutes west 1643.8 feet to a stake near a small pine near the Bedford road, thence south 63 degrees 40 minutes west 513.14 feet west to a large stone on the west side of Wolf creek, thence north 44 degrees 25 minutes west 1003.4 feet to a stake in a fence corner, thence north 15 degrees 18 minutes east 192.98 feet to a stake in Bedford road, the following five courses: North 46 degrees 20 minutes west 407.50 feet, North 86 degrees 47 minutes west 1095.9 feet, North 89 degrees 36 minutes west 699.64 feet, South 85 degrees 30 minutes west 699.46 feet, South 76 degrees 41 minutes, west 123.29 feet, thence leaving the road South 6 degrees 15 minutes east 125.45 feet to a white oak, thence south 87 degrees 35 minutes west 217.11 feet to a black oak, thence north 56 degrees 28 minutes west 856.67 feet to a chestnut oak, thence north 26 degrees 03 minutes east 686.32 feet to a stake near two white oaks, thence north 62 degrees 19 minutes west 1127.1 feet to a stake on west side of a large white oak, thence north 18 degrees 34 minutes east 858.22 feet to a post at end of rock fence, thence south 69 degrees 208 east 87.75 feet to a post, thence north 33 degrees 1 minute east 177.33 feet to a post, thence north 34 degrees 24 minutes east 98 feet to a post at the end of rock fence, thence north 56 degrees 23 minutes east 159.05 feet to a stake on north side of a county road, thence north 3 degrees 5 minutes west 353.1 feet to a stake in an old white oak stump, thence north 29 degrees 43 minutes east 541.1 feet to a stone in branch, thence north 83 degrees 15 minutes east 488.62 feet to a stake in a branch, thence south 69 degrees 30 minutes east 262.99 feet to a chestnut oak, thence south 77 degrees 35 minutes east 367 feet to beginning, containing two hundred and ninety-one and twenty-eight one-hundredths (291.28) acres, as shown by a recent survey made by Wingate & Hancell, engineers, Roanoke, Va., and being the same property formerly owned by W. P. Preston, deceased, and which descended to C. I. and M. P. Preston, only surviving heirs at law, and equal shares, the whole of the undivided interest of the former (C. I. Preston) having been conveyed to M. P. Preston by deed dated the first day of October 1873, and recorded in deed book "L," page 185, in the clerk's office of Roanoke county court.

All of the above described real estate is to be sold except the following described, which embraces the residence, five acres more or less, and which was reserved at the time of the conveyance from M. P. Preston and wife to the Vinton Land and Improvement Company and described as follows: Beginning at a point, the same being the north-east corner of Spring and Tenth streets, thence with the east side of Tenth street north 17 degrees 5 minutes west 65.55 feet to a point, thence still with Tenth street north 5 degrees 35 minutes east 292.8 feet to the southeast corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street, thence with Washington avenue south 76 degrees 03 minutes east 571.93 feet to the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Eleventh street, thence with the latter 55 degrees 1 minute west 44.51 feet to Spring street, thence with the north side of same 52 degrees 55 minutes west 586.15 feet to the beginning, containing 2.635 acres.

Block No. 2, Beginning at a point, the same being the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street, thence with Tenth street north 5 degrees 35 minutes east 291.30 feet to a point on the south side of an alley, thence with said alley 576 degrees 21 minutes east 567.8 feet to Eleventh street, thence with the west side of Eleventh street 55 degrees 01 minute west 394.75 feet to the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Eleventh street, thence with Washington avenue north 76 degrees 03 minutes west 574.34 feet to the beginning, containing 5.084 acres, excepting also one 50 foot lot conveyed to Giles Gunn in 1891, the deed to which has been recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Roanoke county, to which reference is made for a full description, and two 50-foot lots conveyed to Wm. Shookner in 1891, the deed to which has also been recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Roanoke county, to which reference is made for a full description, reserving also all timber on the lands, all old houses and cabins and all the rail fences, except the one on both sides of Bedford road passing through the place.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay costs of sale, and to pay to the Virginia Land and Investment Company the sum of \$12,312.44, with interest thereon from the first day of January, 1897. If there shall be any residue the same shall be payable in two equal annual instalments secured by deed of trust upon the property sold.

WM. LUNSFORD,

Commissioner.

I hereby certify that the above named